

32739

S/140/61/000/004/012/013

C111/C222

Some limit relations for the . . .

Theorem 3.2: If $f(p) \stackrel{!}{=} h(t)$, $0 < \operatorname{Re} p < \beta$ then for the correctness of the relation

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \frac{p^\nu f(p)}{\Gamma(\nu+2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^t h(s) ds}{t^{\nu+1}} - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\int_0^t h(s) ds}{t^{\nu+1}}, \quad (\nu \geq -1)$$

is sufficient if there exists a constant $k > 0$ for which $kt^\nu + h(t) \gg 0$ for $t > 0$.

Theorem 5.2: Let $h(t)$ be a real function and let $F(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-pt} h(t) dt$ converge for $0 < p < \beta$. If $F(p) \sim cp^{-\gamma}$ for $p \rightarrow +0$, c --arbitrary, $\gamma \gg 0$, $h(t) = O_L(t^{\gamma-1})$ for $t > 0$ then

$$\int_{-t}^{+t} h(\tau) d\tau \sim \frac{c}{\Gamma(\gamma+1)} t^\gamma \quad \text{for } t \rightarrow +\infty.$$

These results are used for the investigation of the motion of an infini-
Card 3/5

Some limit relations for the . . .

32739
S/140/61/000/004/012/013
C111/C222

te string, of the linear heat flow in an infinite medium and of the asymptotic behavior of the Gamma function. Considering e. g. the string equation $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ with the initial conditions (t=0):

$y = f(x), \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = g(x)$ then, with the aid of the above theorems, one obtains the following limit relations:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y(x,t)}{x^\nu} \Rightarrow (\nu+1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^{\nu+1}}, \quad (\nu > -1)$$

is valid if $kx^\nu + f(x) \geq 0$ for $x > 0, k > 0$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^\nu} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y(x,t)}{x^\nu}, \quad (\nu > -1)$$

is valid if $y(x,t)$ is monotone for $x < 0$. These and further similar limit relations as well as analogous relations for the linear heat flow

Card 4/5

Some limit relations for the . . .

32739
S/140/61/000/004/012/013
C111/C222

always hold only in the range of application of the theorems on the two-sided Laplace transformations. For the Gamma function the relation

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-e^{-t}} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$$

is obtained.

There are 3 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 5/5

24.7000

S/056/62/043/001/032/056
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Balashov, V. V., Chernov, V. M.

TITLE: Effect of phonon excitations of a nucleus on the characteristics of giant resonance in photoabsorption

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 1(7), 1962, 227 - 229

TEXT: The effect of surface (phonon) excitations of a nucleus on the position and width of the collective dipole state is studied. It is assumed that a unique photoabsorption shell level exists and that this level is connected with a unique single-phonon state by particle-surface interaction. It is shown that phonon excitations are one of the principal causes of "friction" accompanying p-n dipole oscillations of nuclei. From a Pb^{208} nucleus it is deduced that (1) the phonon excitations of the nucleus do not affect the position of the giant resonance in photoabsorption; and (2) the consideration of phonon excitations is essential for determining the width of giant resonance. These excitations make a contribution to the dispersion of the dipole state in the order of Card 1/2.

JA

Effect of phonon excitations...

S/056/62/043/001/032/056
B104/B102

the square coupling constant of the particle with the nuclear surface.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow
State University) JA

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1962

Card 2/2

CHERNOV, V.M. (Tula)

Some problems in operational calculus based on a bilateral two-dimensional Laplace-Carson transformation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.2: 140-151 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Calculus, Operational) (Laplace transformation)

CHERNOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; KRATTS, K.O., doktor geol.-miner.
nauk, otv. red.

[Stratigraphy and the conditions governing the sedimentation of volcanic (leptite) siliceous iron formations in Karelia] Stratigrafiia i usloviia osadkonakopleniia vulkanogennykh (leptitovykh) zhelezisto-kremnistykh formatsii Karelii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 102 p. (MIRA 17:11)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Tula)

Asymptotic properties of a two-dimensional Laplace transformation.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1:158-167 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

CHERNOV, V. M. and CHRISTYAKOV, V. F.

"Observations of the Total Lunar Eclipse of 7 October 1949", Priroda, Vol. 39,
No. 4, pp 43-44, 1950.

1. CHERNOV, V. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Auroras
7. Aurora borealis of October 28, 1951. Astron. tsir., No. 121, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. February 1953. Unclassified

CHERNOV, V. M.

551.593.03:551.509.34
 55-230, V. M. Kratkoe dannye o nabludeniiakh nad galo v period 1920-1947 gg.
 [Brief report on halo observations during the period 1920-1947.] Meteorologiya i Gidrometeorologiya, No. 6:27-29, 1952. Table, 8 refs. DLC Summary of halo observations carried out during the last 30 years in different parts of the USSR. The halos have a good pronounced annual range and the appearance of a halo predicts an increase in cloudiness for next day and a change of temperature. The grade of halo intensity indicated the rate of change of weather (by intensive halo the change is rapid). Numerous statistics of halo observations in northern latitudes. Subject headings: 1. Halo observations. 2. Local forecasting.

OK

3009

CHERNOV, V. M.

Eclipses, Lunar - 1952

Partial lunar eclipse of August 5, 1952. Astron. tsir. no. 131, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

CHERNOV, V. M.

Solar System, Observations of Lunar Eclipses (1819)

Byull. Vses. astronomo-geodez. o-va, No 14, 1953, pp 39-49

CHERNOV, V. M. and CHISTYAKOV, V. F.

"Influence of the Earth's Atmosphere on the Brightness of Lunar Eclipses"

Geometrical and photometrical characteristics of lunar eclipses were studied from material gathered during 19 eclipses. Most of the observations were made within the USSR.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Astronomiya i Geodeziya, No 1, Jan 54;(W-30785, 28 July 1954.)

CHEERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, Ukrainskaya SSR).

Rare forms of halo. Priroda 41 no.7:86-87 J1 '53.

(MLRA 6:6)
(Halos (Meteorology))

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR).

Characteristics of lunar eclipses. Astron. tsir. no.135:13-16 P '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Eclipses, Lunar)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR).

Total lunar eclipse of January 29-30, 1953. Astron.tsir. no.135:16-18 F
'53. (MIRA 6:6)
(Eclipses, Lunar - 1953)

CHERNOV, V.M.; CHISTYAKOV, V.F.

~~CHISTYAKOV, V.F.~~

Cosmic dimensions of the earth. Astron.tsir. no.140:19-20 Ag '53.
(MIRA 7:1)
(Earth)

CHEENOV, V.M., CHISTYAKOV, V.F.

Structure of the earth's shadow. Astron. tsir. no.141:8-12 S '53.
(Eclipses, Lunar) (MLRA 7:7)

CHEBNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Observations of the Draconids. Astron. tsir. no. 144:19 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)
(Metuors--October)

CHERNOV, V. M.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Photography

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 28/37

Authors : Chernov, V. M., and Chirvinskiy, P. N.

Title : Photographing lightning

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 116, Oct 1954

Abstract : A description is given of photographing lightning with a Zeiss Ikon camera diaphragmed to 1:5.6, on an Agfa Isopan film, sensitivity 170/10 Din and with a DED camera. From an analysis of results the conclusion is reached that a long-focus camera is better for photographing lightning. Illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Total lunar eclipse, January 19, 1954. Astron. tsir. no. 146:7-8 P '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

(Eclipses, Lunar--1954)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Visibility of the penumbra during lunar eclipses. Astron. tsir. no. 146:
8-10 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Eclipses, Lunar)

CHERNOV, V.M.

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye)

Total solar eclipse of June 30, 1954. Astron. tsir. no. 151:19-20
Jl '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Eclipses, Solar--1954)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zapozh'ye); CHISTYAKOV, V.F. (Kalininingrad)

~~CHISTYAKOV, V.F.~~
Halos and general atmospheric circulation. Biul. VAGO no. 19:31-35
'56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Halos (Meteorology)) (Atmosphere)

CHERNOV, V.M.

Partial lunar eclipse of November 29, 1955. Astron.tsir. no.166:
5-6 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Zaporozh'ye, USSR.
(Eclipses, Lunar--1955)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR).

~~_____~~
Brightness of the earthshine on the moon. Astron. tsir .no.172:19-
21 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Moon) (Albedo)

✓
CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Observations of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 h). Astron. tsir.
no.181:11 Je '57. (MIRA 13:3)
(Comets--1956)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Total lunar eclipse of May 13, 1957. Astron. tsir. no.181:13-14
Je '57. (MIRA 13:3)

(Eclipses, Lunar--1957)

CHERNOV, V.M., Zaporozh'ye USSR.

Observations of Mrkos' comet (1957 d). Astron.tsir. no.185:8-9
0 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Comets--1957)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Kalinin)

Problems on establishment of limits for variations of geometrical
magnitudes. Mat. v shkole no.3:91-95 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

CHERNOV, V.M.; CHISTYAKOV, V.F. (Zaporozh'ye - Kaliningrad)

Structure of the earth's shadow. Biul. VAGO no.22:12-22 '58.
(MIRA 11:6)
(Eclipses, Lunar)

CHERNOV, V.M. (Zaporozh'ye, USSR)

Partial lunar eclipse of March 24, 1959. Astron. tsir. no. 202:3-4
Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Eclipses, Lunar--1959)

CHERNOV, V.M. (USSR, Zaporozh'ye)

Observations of the brightness of Burnham's comet (1959k).
Astron. tsir. no. 214:5-6 S '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Comets—1959)

CHERNOV, V.M.

Some threshold relations for a bilinear Laplace transformation and
their uses. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.4:125-136 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.

(Laplace transformation)

CHERNOV, V.M.; STENAR', M.M.

Stratigraphy of Karelian formations of western Karelia.
Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.26:29-45 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Karelia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

CHERNOV, V.M.

Some geological facts about the composition of the atmosphere
in the Proterozoic of Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR
no.26:76-80 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Karelia—Atmosphere) (Mineralogical chemistry)

CHERNOV, V.M. (g.Zaporozh'ye, UkrSSR)

Partial lunar eclipse of August 26, 1961. Astron.tsir. no.225:
8-9 S '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Eclipses, Lunar—1961)

NEYMAN, V.B.; ROMANOV, Ye.M.; CHERNOV, V.M.

Ivan Osipovich Iarkovskii. Zem. i vsel. 1 no.4:63-64 JI-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Chleny Vsesoyuznogo ostromo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.

1. 16300-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(e) WH/JH/WH/JD/WH
ACC NR: AP6021264 SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/66/000/003/0031/0032

AUTHOR: Chernov, V. M. (Engineer); Rakitina, Z. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Solidification temperatures of the alloys used to produce permanent magnets

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 31-32

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic alloy, solid state, temperature dependence, thermoelectromotive force / YuND4 magnetic alloy, YuND8 magnetic alloy, YuND12 magnetic alloy, YuNDK15 magnetic alloy, YuNDK18 magnetic alloy, YuNDK24 magnetic alloy, YuNDK24T2 magnetic alloy

ABSTRACT: These temperatures were investigated for the most widely used magnetic alloys YuND4, YuND8, YuND12, YuNDK15, YuNDK18, YuNDK24 and YuNDK24T2, with the aid of specially calibrated (with respect to armco iron) thermocouples. These alloys were prepared of Ni nickel, Al aluminum, KI cobalt, Copper, armco/iron, and titanium, in an induction furnace. The molten metal was poured from a graphite ladle into dry sand and graphite molds, after which a junction of a TPP-IV thermocouple with a portable PP-type potentiometer was

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.746.62:669.018.5

L 146300-56

ACC NR: AP6021264

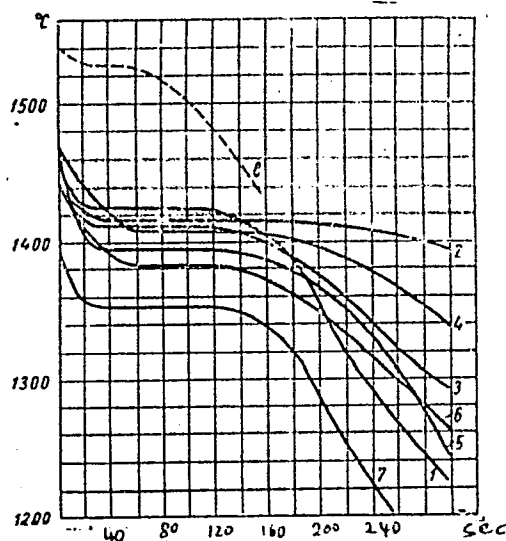


Fig. 1.

1 - YuNDK24; 2 - YuND4; 3 - YuNDK18, 4 - YuNDK15; 5 - YuNDK24T2;
6 - YuND8; 7 - YuND12; 8 - armco iron

Card 2/3

L 46300-66

ACC NR: AP6021264

plunged to the depth of 60 mm into the molten metal in the mold. Thermo-e.m.f. was determined once every 10 sec and the temperature of the metal was then determined from the standard calibration table on making an allowance for the cold junction. The findings were used to plot curves of the solidification temperatures of the magnetic alloys: YuND4, 1417°C; YuND8, 1383°C; YuND12, 1354°C, YuNDK15, 1408°C; YuNDK18, 1412°C; YuNDK24, 1425°C; YuNDK24T2, 1395°C. Since the solidification temperature of armco iron is 1529°C and, according to its constitution diagram, for pure iron the solidification temperature is 1534°C, these measurements must be considered sufficiently accurate. Since the magnetic alloys investigated are of the multi-component type, their solidification curves should have included two horizontal segments corresponding to the liquidus and solidus lines, but the actually plotted curves (Fig. 1) have only one horizontal segment, which is characteristic of pure metals and eutectic alloys. Such a discrepancy can be explained, with respect to the Fe-Ni-Al alloys, by considering their constitution diagram: these alloys have a very narrow solidification range (or none at all for concentrations of 40-60% Fe). For the more complex alloys, e.g. Fe-Ni-Al-Co a constitution diagram still has not been worked out, so it remains to assume that for them too the solidification interval is either very narrow or non-existent. Orig. art. pgs: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/

1ST AND 2ND ORDER												PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX												3RD AND 4TH ORDER											
CHERNOV, V.M. <i>Ca</i>												The urea-forming function of the liver in parathyroid-ectomized dogs. I. The fluctuations of the different forms of nitrogen in the blood and urine after partial and complete thyroidectomy. V. M. Chernov. Arch. sci. med. (U.S.S.R.) 44, No. 2, 47-50 (in English 00) (1936).—The urinary excretion of total N falls sharply in the first days after total parathyroidectomy (I); it rises or falls during the ensuing tetanic stages, and is inconst. the rest of the time. Urinary ammonia N sometimes rises before the tetanic stage, while after its arrest by the injection of Ringer-Locke soln. and by the feeding of Ca by mouth it falls below normal levels. After I the urine remains alk. constantly, and the alk. increases before the tetanic stages. The urea N of the urine does not fall significantly even after administration of NH₄ salts, the slight fall being accompanied by a rise in the NH₄. The fluctuations in the blood nonprotein and urea N are also inconstant, except during tetany when they rise sharply. No definite conclusions are drawn. W. A. Perlzweig												11 F											
ASB-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																			
FROM CHINA																																			

CHERNOV, Vasilii Mikhaylovich

~~Bloodless,~~
Method of ~~pen=bleed~~; Continual and Prolonged Registration of Blood Pressures in the Dog

Farmakologiya, 1, 1938 pp 53-63

List of Works - Dept. of Pharmacology - Candidate of Medical Science V. M. CHERNOV,
(i. o. zav. - performing the responsibilities of manager) Moscow

Report on the Research Work of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine imeni
A. M. Gor'kiy, for 1938-1939 book page 269 (VIEM - Otchet o nauchno-issledovatel'skoy
Deyatel'nosti Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny im. A. M. Gor'kogo
za 1938-1939) "Medgiz" Moscow-Leningrad, 1940

CHERNOV, vassiliy Mikhaylovich

Pharmacology of Chronic Hypertonia in the Dog

Manuscript.

Utchet o nauchno-issledovatel'skoy Deyatel'nosti Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny im. A. M. Gor'kogo za 1938-1939, (VIEM - Report on the Research Work of the Institute of Experimental Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy for 1938-1939), People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR, "Medgiz" Moscow-Leningrad, 1940 List of Works Produced - Dept. of Pharmacology - Candidate of Medical Science V. M. CHERNOV (i. o. zav - performing the responsibilities of manager), Moscow, book page 270

CHERNOV, vasilii Mikhailovich

CHERNOV, V. M. and FEDDER, V. L.

Possibility of Conditioned Reflex Hypertension.

Manuscript. In List of Works Produced.

Dept. of Pharmacology, (VIEM) - Candidate of Medical Science V. M. CHERNOV (i. o. zav. - performing the responsibilities of manager), Moscow

Otchet o Nauchno-issledovatel'skoy Deyatel'nosti vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny im. A. M. Gor'kogo za 1938-1939 (VIEM - Report on the Research Work of the Institute of Experimental Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'ky for 1938-1939), "Medgiz", 1940, book p270

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COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIANTS INDEX			
OPEN		MATERIALS INDEX			
0A 11H Use of x-rays to examine uterine contractions in tests of chronic effects. <i>V. M. Chesnov, Farmakol. i Toksikol. 8, No. 5, 33-9 (1945).</i> The Hell method was applied to the study of rabbit uterus contractions under the influence of adrenaline (I), pituitrin (II), morphine (III), pain stimuli (IV), and physiol. salt soln. (V). While I and II caused substantial uterine contraction in 30 sec. and const. bly. more in another 70 seconds, IV caused only mild contraction in 60 sec., V caused none, and III led to uterine relaxation. The Hell technique has numerous advantages and is considered applicable to studies of effects on the liver, stomach, gall bladder, kidneys and other organs. Julian F. Smith					
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11-G

ca

Influence of caffeine, corazole, strychnine, and bromide on elaboration of antibodies. V. M. Chernov and Z. I. Poluboyarinnova. *Formakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 2, 20-9 (1946).—Immunization of rabbits against tetanus by 2 subcutaneous injections 20 days apart, dose 5 and 3 cc., is not enhanced by auxiliary injections of corazole (I) 0.01, caffeine (II) 0.01 or strychnine (III) 0.0001 g/kg, while prolonging the periods between antigen injections. Antitoxin assays show no significant difference from control rabbits receiving auxiliary injections of physiol. salt soln. Subcutaneous KBr (2.4 cc. of 20% soln.) notably decreases the antitoxin titer both in the stated immunization treatment and in the subarachnoid method. For effective use of I, II, or III to stimulate antibody formation the drug should be given toward the end of the immunization treatment. The similar action of such unlike drugs as KBr and I, II, or III suggests a common mechanism, probably stimulation of cutaneous or gastrointestinal receptors, and emphasizes the role of the nervous system in antibody formation. No stimulation is observed in the subarachnoid method with I or III, but II lowers the antitoxin titer. With 20 days (instead of 8) as the interval in subarachnoid immunization, II ceases to lower the antitoxin titer and becomes more like I and III. When antitoxin titer and becomes more like I and III. When antitoxin formation is decreased before the second injection, in the manner described by Speranskii (*Rol Nerva-Sistemy v Patologii*, (1932)), KBr loses its inhibiting capacity and even stimulates antitoxin formation. 31 references.

Julian F. Smith

Dept. Pharmacology, State Inst. Exper. Med. in A.M. Gor'kiy

AS 11.4 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TEST AND JMC ORDERS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	SPD AND ATN ORDERS
CA		Antianaphylactic properties of vitamin B₁ in large doses. V. M. Cherny, L. N. Oskolova, and N. A. Kudryavina. <i>Formalol. i Toksikol.</i> 9, No. 5, 34-9 (1946).— Contrary to Coth (C.A. 38, 3006⁹) and Reingold-Webb (J. Am. Med. Assoc. 130, 491-2 (1946)) massive doses of vitamin B₁ in guinea pigs give antianaphylactic effects. Test animals received 0.01 cc. normal horse serum (I) subcutaneously, and 0.3 cc. of I intravenously 16 days later. This invari- ably killed control animals, whereas 0.2 cc. of I was not always fatal. Animals receiving 6 mg. B₁ subcutaneously daily for 7 days, prior to reinjecting I, showed antianaphy- lactic effects in that 35% were desensitized. They had no B₁ deficiency. Single massive doses of B₁ (20-40 mg.) prior to reinjecting I desensitized 18%; small doses (0.6 mg. daily for 7 days), none; vitamin PP (Na nicotinate) in 7 daily doses (60 mg. each), 18%; vitamin C, 7 daily injections, 40 mg. each, 33% of the test animals. The dose of saponin needed for 100% desensitization was only 0.3 cu. mm. of 1:1 (0.01 (0.01) soln; given intravenously 5 min. before reinjecting I. Other desensitizers, given 4-10 min. before reinjecting I, and their desensitizing ef- fect (in percentage of test animals), were: adrenaline, 0.6 cc. of 0.1% soln. injected intravenously, 0; atropine, 1 cc. of 0.1% soln., subcutaneously, 25; Na nucleinate, 1 cc. of 5% soln., intravenously, 0. The no. of test animals in single tests ranged from 3 to 14. Julian F. Smith	11E
Lab. Pharmacology, Vegetative Nervous System, Sector Pharmacology, Inst. Pharm., Toxic. + Chemotherapy		ASB. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
CHERNOV, V. M. Lab. Pharm. of Vegetative Nerv. System, Sect. Pharm., Inst. Pharm., Toxicol. and Chemothera- py, AMS-SSSP.										Sechenov inhibition and vitamins B₁ and PP. V. M. Chernov and N. A. Kudryavina. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 10, No. 1, 40-2(1947).—Frogs were tested in 3 groups (27 with vitamin B₁, 28 with PP, 48 as controls) under conditions of Sechenov inhibition (I). Subcutaneous B₁ (3 mg.) or PP (10-20 mg.), given 20 min. before I, did not appreciably alter the inhibition period. Larger dosage with B₁ (6 mg. given subcutaneously over 3 days, and 3 mg. 20 min. before I) led to accelerated onset of I in 13 of 20 frogs. Onset of I was also accelerated by 2 or 3 prior doses of PP (10 mg. each) during 1 day. A vasodilator effect of PP was apparent. <i>Julian F. Smith</i>									
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
ca Influence of xanthines on gastric secretions. I. Action of caffeine on canine gastric secretion in normal and pathological states. V. M. Chernov and Z. A. P'don. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 10, No. 1, 31-8 (1947).—Tests were made on 4 dogs with stomachs isolated, 2 by the Pavlov method (I) and 2 by the Heidenhain method (II). Caffeine in oral doses of 65 mg./kg. raised gastric secretion in II but not in I. In achylia, after giving 1 mg. histamine subcutaneously, caffeine raised the secretion rate 20-fold in II but decreased it in I. Largely because of variable balance between neural and humoral factors, human subjects vary too widely in sensitivity to caffeine to permit any pre-defined dosage bands. II. Action of theobromine on canine gastric secretion in normal and hyperactivated states. <i>Ibid.</i> 30-9.—Theobromine in doses of 60 to 110 mg./kg. raised gastric secretion in I, but decreased it if given after histamine. In II there was not much change when theobromine was given, alone or after histamine. Water-sol. salts of theobromine are useful clinically for stimulating gastric secretion. Julian F. Smith																			
A.S.M.-I.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
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Bloodless methods for measuring blood pressure in small laboratory animals in chronic test programs. V. M. Chernov. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 10, No. 2, 39-44 (1947).—Illustrated description of 2 improved sphygmomanometric devices, 1 for rabbits and 1 for rats. Advantages include convenience and economy. J. F. S.																																																			
ASAC-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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13001 574-03190																																																			

CHERNOV, V. M.
S.S.

PA 14T29

USSR/Medicine - Carbon Monoxide
Medicine - Benzine

May/Jun 1947

"The Problem of the Combined Action of Carbon
Monoxide and Benzine Vapors," V. M. Chernov, ~~S.S.P.~~
S. S. Liberman, 4 pp - Lab of Pharmacology of Vegetative
Nervous System, and Lab. of Toxicology, Sector of Pharmacology, Inst.
"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol X, No 3

Gives results of experiments on white mice, with
brief discussion. It is concluded that the combined
action of carbon monoxide and benzine vapors is highly
toxic. In view of its great practical value, close
study of it will be needed in the future, especially
from the standpoint of its potentialities.

Pharm., Toxicol. and
Chemotherapy.
AMS - USSR

14T29

CHERNOV, V.M.; ZYKOVA, K.I.

Alloxan diabetes and blood pressure. Vrachebnoe delo 27, 1171-4 (columns,
not pp.) '47.
(CA 47 no.21:11470 '53)

1. All-Union Sci. Research Chem.-Physiol. Inst., Moscow.

CHERNOV, Y.M.

Pain in labor and its psychoprophylaxis according to the Pavlovian theory on the higher nervous function. Akush. gin., Moskva No. 1: 3-10 Jan-Feb 52. (CJML 21:4)

1. Prof. 2. Of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Director—L.G. Stepanov), Ministry of Public Health USSR.

CHERNOV, V. M.

Vvedenskii's theory and its significance in physiology and medicine.
Akush. gin. no. 3:3-19 May-June 1952. (GIML 22:5)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Director -- L. G. Stepanov), Ministry of Public Health USSR.

CHERNOV, V.M.; MILEYEV, A.P.

Prevention of experimental atophan ulcers of the stomach and duodenum in dogs using novocaine injections. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:444-449 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. V.M. Chernov) Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CHERNOV, V.M.

Results of treating dermatoses at Pyatigorsk Health Resort. Sbor.
nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.1:191-193 '64.
(MIRA 18:10)
1. Pyatigorskiy sanatoriy "Krasnyye zori" (glavnyy vrach M.V.Bykova,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.I.Semenov).

AID P - 4514

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 11 - 12/12

Authors : Ukolov, G. A., V. N. Chernov and N. N. Korf

Title : Oxygen and Sand Cutting of Stainless Chromnickel and Two-Layer Steels.

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 2, 89-92, Mr/Ap 1956

Abstract : Because oxygen cutting with iron-rich fusing powder cannot be used for stainless steel or two-layer steel less than 10 mm in thickness, several other shortcomings, a new method of cutting such steels has been developed. The authors describe the oxygen and sand cutting of stainless steels from 4 to 100 mm thick and two-layer steels up to 46 mm thick. The equipment used, as well as the sand required for the operation are also discussed. This new method of cutting steels has been put into use at the Ural Chemical Machinery Plant. The authors claim the improved efficiency

AID P - 4514

Avtom. svar., 2, 89-92, Mr/Ap 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 11 - 12/12

in cutting an increased production and other advantages.
Three drawings. 1 Russian reference.

Institution : Ural Chemical Machinery Plant, Sverdlov Branch of the
Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building
- NIIKhIMMASH.

Submitted : D 13, 1955

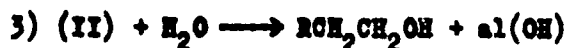
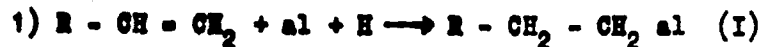
20-119-6-29/56

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A. M., Markevich, V. A., Yavich, I. A., Luneva, L.K., Chernov, V. N.

TITLE: The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organo-aluminum Compounds (Proizvodeniye nekotorykh pervichnykh spirtov cherez alyuminiyorganicheskiye soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp.1159-1161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with references in publications (Ref 1) concerning the possibility mentioned in the title the authors investigated a complex of reactions which render possible the conversion of α -olefins into primary alcohols according to the following schemes:



Card 1/3

where $al = 1/3 Al$.

20-119-6-29/56

The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organoaluminum Compounds

This reaction was performed by examples of 2-methylpentene-1 and 2-ethylhexene-1, which were produced by means of dimerisation of propylene and n-butylene. The aluminum-trialkyls produced of these olefins, as well as trialkyl-aluminum synthesized by another method were oxydized into alcoholates by means of air, which then were hydrolyzed into the corresponding alcohols. By means of specially performed experiments with oxidation of tridecylaluminum at low temperature it was proved that the reaction passes a stage of forming a peroxide compound, which, according to a molecular regrouping, apparently is transformed into aluminum alcoholate. It has been proved that the production mentioned in the title is relatively simple and that it is possible in sufficiently good yields (60 - 65 %). Hydration products of olefins always are produced as secondary products. According to the finely disperse iron, which is present in the active aluminum and which plays the part of a specific catalyser of the type of the skeleton metals of the eighth group of the periodic system of elements, hydration takes place. The iron content amounted to up to 12 - 15 %. The temperature necessary for the butenyl dimerisation is by 100° higher than in the case of propylene.

Card 2/3

20-119-6-29/56

The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organoaluminum Compounds

Preliminary analysis results of the waste gases after the dimerization showed that butene-2 practically does not enter reaction. Besides the 2-ethylhexene hexene-1 always (from butylene and triethylaluminum) and 2-methylpentene-1 forms (from the propylene contained in the technical butylene fraction). In spite of these secondary products the yield of butene-1 dimer is very high (90 % of that theoretically possible). Then follows an experimental part with usual data. There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov
(Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

PRESENTED: December 27, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1957

Card 3/3

CHERNOV, V. N.

Fresh-Water Flora

Morphological and anatomical characteristics of the alpine pondweed in Karelia. Uch. zap. Kar. - Fin. un., 3, No. 3, 1948.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. CHERNOV, V. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Science
7. Useful plants of Karelo-Finnish S. S. R. Petrozavodsk, Gosizdat Karelo-Finskoi SSR, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

CHERNOV, Viktor Nikolayevich

[Spring flora of the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.; guide to spring plants]
Vesenniaia flora Karelo-Finskoi SSR; opredelitel' vesennikh rastenii.
Petrozavodsk, Gos.izd-vo Karelo-Finskoi SSR, 1955. 153 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Karelia--Botany)

CHERNOV, V. N.

CHERNOV, V. N. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences). Chondro-adenoma^{Nom} in the pharynx
of a horse.

So: Veterinariya; 23; 1; January 1946; Uncl.

TABCON

CHERNOV, V. N.

"An Experiment with the Campaign Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease". Veterinariya, 1944,
No. 10.

CHERNOV, V. N.; BERMAN, V. M.; PAVLOV, A. T.; SOLOV'YEV, O. I.

"Problems of microbiology and immunology of modern dysentery
in young children in connection with the status of clinic."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

CHERNOV, V.N.; BEREZNIKOV, V.M.; DREVUSH, V.P.; KOLBASOV, A.N.

Automatic recording of the growth of microorganisms. Vest. AN SSSR
33 no.7:77-79 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Microbiology)

CHERNOV, V.N.

SV/1693

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

29(0)

Abkhazian book 5388

Izvestiya spetsial'nykh, V.P. 1: Resul'taty nachaynaya issledovaniy, prove-
deniya po programme MOO pri pomoshchi perseg i vostochno-izvestiya
spetsial'nykh (Artificial Earth Satellites, 12 1: Results of Scientific
Studies Carried Out in Accordance With the MOO Program by Means of the First
and Second Artificial Earth Satellites) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1968. 95 p.
5,500 copies printed. [Microfilm and Xerox Copy]

Rep. Ed.: L.V. Kuznetsov; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Alabazov; Tech. Ed.:
T.V. Polukhina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is the first in a series to be published
regularly and is intended to disseminate to the scientific community data col-
lected in investigations performed by means of artificial earth satellites.

CONTENTS: This collection includes papers covering scientific data obtained from
the first and second Soviet artificial earth satellites. Among the areas
reported on are measurements of cosmic radiation, atmospheric density, electron
concentration in the ionosphere, and biological studies of an animal occupant
of a satellite. Papers on the design and performance of satellite orbits
and optical and Doppler methods of satellite tracking are also included. Cover-
age of the individual articles is given in the Table of Contents.

CHERNOV, V.I. and V.I. Chernov. Scientific Studies of the Flight of an
Animal in an Artificial Satellite

This paper discusses the experiment in which the dog 'Layka' was placed
into a satellite orbit in April 1960. It describes the satellite, the
equipment obtained in it, the training of test animals and the
biological results obtained during the flight, and the conclusions de-
rived from them.

2-

GINDIN, Ye.Z.; LHYKIN, G.A.; LOZINSKIY, A.M.; NASEVICH, A.G.; AL'PERT, Ya.L.;
CHUDESHENKO, B.F.; SHAPIRO, B.S.; GAIKIN, A.M.; GORLOV, O.G.; KOTOVA,
A.P.; KOSOV, I.I.; PETROV, A.V.; SEROV, A.D.; GUMENOV, V.N.;
YAKOVLEV, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., otvetstvennyy red.; BERNIKOVA, M.P.,
doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; SILKIN, B.I., red.;
PODOL'SKIY, A.D., red.; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Preliminary results of the scientific research on the first
Soviet artificial earth satellites and rockets; collection of
articles in the 11th section of the IGY program (rockets and
satellites)] Predvaritel'nye itogi nauchnykh issledovaniy s
pomoshch'yu pervykh sovetskikh iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli
i raket; sbornik statei (XI razdel programmy MGO - rakety i
sputniki). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, No.1. 1958. 148 p.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Mezhdunarodnyy komitet po
provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. 2. Glavnyy kor-
respondent AN SSSR (for Mikhaylov).

(Atmosphere, Upper-Rocket observations)
(Artificial satellites)

CHERNOV V. N.

S/726/58/000/001/003/004
E195/E385

3

AUTHORS: Galkin, A.M., Gorlov, O.G., Kotova, A.R., Kosov, I.I.,
Petrov, A.V., Serov, A.D., Chernov, V.N. and
Yakovlev, V.I.

TITLE: Investigation of the vital activity of animals
during flight in an airtight rocket cabin to an
altitude of 212 km

SOURCE: Predvaritel'nyye itogi nauchnykh issledovaniy s
pomoshch'yu pervykh sovetskikh iskusstvennykh
sputnikov Zemli i raket; sbornik statey. no. 1.
XI razdel programmy MGG (rakety i sputnik). Moscow,
Izd-vo AN SSSR. 112 - 129

TEXT: The behavior of animals during high-altitude flight
in rockets as well as their state of health and changes registered
after the flight have been studied in the USSR since 1949. The
results of investigations carried out on 14 dogs of 5 - 7 kg in
weight are described. Their blood pressure, pulse, respiration,
before, during and after the flight were registered, cardiograms
were made and their behavior during the flight filmed. A short
Card 1/2

Investigation of

S/726/58/000/001/003/004
E195/E385

3

description of the airtight cabin and its equipment is given. The conditions of rocket flights to altitudes of 100 to 212 km did not produce sudden changes from the normal in the physiological functions of animals nor in their behavior and health, kept under control after the flight. Some of the animals used in the tests were narcotized. During the active part of the flight the heartbeats, breathing and blood pressure of the non-narcotized animal usually increased. In the period of dynamic weightlessness the registered physiological parameters reached a high level with a decreasing tendency during the first 2-3 minutes. The return to the starting level of physiological conditions took place after 5-6 min. of the action of dynamic weightlessness. There are 12 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

L 13807-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004308

S/0030/63/000/007/0077/0079

AUTHOR: Chernov, V. N.; Bereznikov, V. M.; Drevush, V. P.; Kolbasov, A. N.

TITLE: Automatic registration of the growth of microorganisms

44

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 7, 1963, 77-79

TOPIC TAGS: microorganism culture, growth registration, turbidimeter, photoelement, Geneva movement

ABSTRACT: A device for the continuous automatic registration of change in the rate of growth of microorganism cultures was developed for the purpose of monitoring the effects of additives (antibiotics, antimetabolites, etc.) to cultures. The device consists of a twelve-place cultivating carousel electrically synchronized with a turbidimeter (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). Motion is imparted to twelve-position Geneva-movement mechanism (1) by synchronous electric motor (2), which rotates carousel (3) with culture tubes (4) ($T_1 \dots T_{10}$) and control diaphragms (E_v and E_n) within thermostatic chamber (5), whose preset temperature is maintained by automatic regulator (6). Each cycle of the Geneva movement places a culture tube (or one of the control diaphragms) in front of electric bulb (7), whose light,

Cord 1/82

L 13807-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004308

condensed by a lens (8), passes through adjustable diaphragm (9), light filter (10), calibrated diaphragm (11), and a culture tube (4) which reaches photoelement (12). The signal from the photoelement varies with the change of biomass or density within the culture tube. The device allows for the stirring and aeration of cultures by means of fluoroplastically coated magnets (13) within the culture tubes which are rotated by horseshoe magnets ($M_1...M_{12}$) powered by induction electric motor (14), whose speed is controlled by regulation (15). Signals from photoelement (12) proceed through turbidimeter input (16) to automatic registration device (17) via summator (18), which also receives a feedback voltage from the reochoard of the registration device. The growth of cultures is recorded in separate curves ($K_1...K_{10}$) on perforated paper tape in different colored inks. The recording head is synchronized with the Geneva movement of the carousel by means of synchronizer (19). The use of a single metering channel assures high reliability. The absolute amount of the biomass can be obtained by comparison with the maximum and minimum density control diaphragms (E_v and E_n). Power source (20) provides stabilized voltage current for the metering channel. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: AM

Card 2/2

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

CHERNOV, V.N.; DREVUSH, V.P.; VAN'SHEV, I.F.

Systems of automatic temperature regulation. Mikrobiologiya
32 no.4:727-731 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

CHERNOV, V.N.; EPSHTEYN, M.I.; BEREZIN, B.V.; KOLBASOV, A.N.

A device for the measurement of the illumination of micro-organisms in different spectral regions, 300-1,000 mμm.

Mikrobiologiya 33 no.1:172-175 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

CHERNOV, V.N.; BEREZNIKOV, V.M.; BEREZIN, B.V.

Automation of sterile dosing of liquid media. Vest. AN SSSR
33 no.11:80-81 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

CHERNOV, V.N.

Automatic devices in microbiological rese. reh. Vest. AN SSSR 35
no.2:66-70 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

1 34840-65 EWT(1)/EWA(b) JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5008535

6/0286/65/000/006/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Chernov, V. N.

TITLE: A device for incubating microorganisms. Class 30, No. 169200

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: microorganism culture, incubator, culture medium

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for incubating microorganisms. The device contains culture dishes with magnetic agitators, an electronic unit for measuring the concentration of hydrogen ions and an aspiration system with a unit for stabilizing the temperature of the gas. Several dishes of microorganisms are incubated simultaneously under identical conditions by equipping the device with a common electric drive for the agitators and a turbidimeter for inspection of the biomass during incubation. The Author's Certificate also covers a modification of this device in which a measuring unit with a multiple-point self-recording pen registers the physical and chemical indices of the culture fluids in the dishes.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 04264-67

ACC NR: AP6013292

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0086/0087

AUTHOR: Chernov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A dosing apparatus for, say, bacterial liquids. Class 42, No. 180820

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 86-87

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, bacteriologic agent filter, biology, *DOSIMETER*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a dosing apparatus for, say, bacterial liquids. The apparatus contains an intake, a mechanism for measuring a dose, connecting tubes, and aerial bacterial filters placed at the outlets of the equilibrating and the feeding vessels (see Fig. 1). To prevent the destruction of cells in the process of dosing, the apparatus is provided with a valveless distributor in the form of a closed vessel pierced by a vertical tube with a lateral aperture located in the vessel.

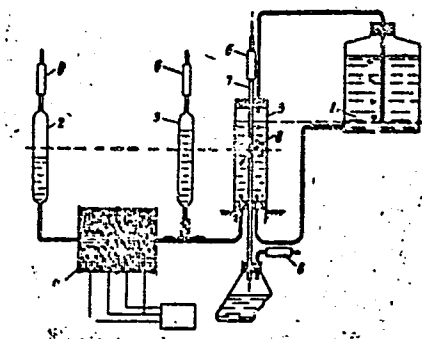
Card 1/2

UDC: 681.121.144

L 04264-67

ACC NR: AP6013292

Fig. 1. 1 - feeding vessel; 2 - equilibrating vessel; 3 - outflow vessel; 4 - dose-measuring mechanism; 5 - valveless distributor; 6 - aereal bacterial filters; 7 - vertical tube; 8 - lateral aperture in the tube



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: 17Feb64

Card 2/2 ^{fv}

REEL # 85

CHERNAVSKIY, F.B.
to
CHERNOV, V.N.

